optimal times to hold meetings, the optimal number and composition of meeting participants, etc.

[0044] In some examples, meeting trends may be distributed on a recurring basis—e.g., daily, weekly, monthly—and include trends such as the most popular conference rooms, how much time individual users spent in meetings, which meetings were most productive, etc. In an example scenario, the meeting trends reporting machine may determine that a weekly-recurring meeting ties up a popular conference room, and yet is consistently poorly-attended and not productive. Accordingly, the meeting trends reporting machine may provide meeting trends to a meeting owner, HR worker, manager, etc., suggesting that the recurring meeting consistently has a low quality score and perhaps should be modified or cancelled. Similarly, meeting trends may call out particularly influential meeting participants. This may be done based on an individual's job/role, their area of expertise, their performance in prior meetings, the type of meeting being scheduled (e.g., a specific individual is observed to do well in brainstorming sessions), etc. For example, one or more of the reported meeting trends may identify specific meeting participants that consistently contribute to meetings having high quality scores. The meeting trends reporting machine may similarly identify meetings that are consistently deemed to be uncomfortable or unhealthy (e.g., too loud, too hot, poor air quality). Such a listing may in some cases include a recommendation, for example to open a service ticket to service equipment or alter operation of a building heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system.

[0045] In some examples, meeting trends may take the form of a chart or graph—for example, a heatmap may be used to show average temperature and air quality for various meeting locations, with average or scheduled meeting occupancy overlaid on each location. This can be used to pick an ideal meeting location for a particular meeting, modify or cancel scheduled meetings, etc.

[0046] In some examples, meeting trends may be used to make decisions regarding building or space planning. For example, a meeting trend may indicate that a particular group of individuals are consistently in the same meetings and recommend that these individuals be assigned offices or workplaces near each other. The trend may further suggest that these workers be positioned near an appropriately-sized conference room or other meeting space. Similarly, the trend may reflect that certain workers or meetings tend to generate more noise than others and recommend placing those workers/meetings in areas where such noise is unlikely to be disruptive (e.g., on a separate floor or in a separate building).

[0047] In some examples, meeting quality scores and/or specific subscores may be gamified. For example, the meeting trends reporting machine may be configured to generate leaderboards indicating the most productive meetings, most valuable meeting participants, etc. Furthermore, performance incentives may be offered to improve quality scores—for example, participants in the most productive meetings over a period of time may be awarded a prize.

[0048] FIG. 5 depicts an example interface 500 including various meeting trends reported by a meeting trends reporting machine. Specifically, interface 500 includes a trend 502 including a list of the best meeting rooms. Such rooms may be identified, for example, by tracking the popularity of various meeting rooms, typical environmental conditions, typical emotional sentiment during meetings taking place in the meeting rooms, meeting productivity, etc. Another trend 504 lists the best times to hold meetings, which similarly may be based on popularity, environmental conditions, participant emotional sentiment, meeting productivity, etc. Meeting trend 506 includes a list of meetings having the overall highest quality, based on quality score.

[0049] It will be understood that a meeting trend may capture virtually any meeting-related information that can be derived from the plurality of quality parameters. Meeting trends may be distributed to any suitable group of people within an organization and may be generated or distributed with any suitable frequency. Furthermore, the contents of FIG. 5, including the specific layout of interface 500 and meeting trends 502, 504, and 506 are presented as nonlimiting examples.

[0050] In some embodiments, the methods and processes described herein may be tied to a computing system of one or more computing devices. In particular, such methods and processes may be implemented as a computer-application program or service, an application-programming interface (API), a library, and/or other computer-program product.

[0051] FIG. 6 schematically shows a non-limiting embodiment of a computing system 600 that can enact one or more of the methods and processes described above. Computing system 600 is shown in simplified form. Computing system 600 may take the form of one or more personal computers, server computers, tablet computers, home-entertainment computers, network computing devices, gaming devices, mobile computing devices, mobile communication devices (e.g., smart phone), and/or other computing devices.

[0052] Computing system 600 includes a logic machine 602 and a storage machine 604. Computing system 600 may optionally include a display subsystem 606, input subsystem 608, communication subsystem 610, and/or other components not shown in FIG. 6.

[0053] Logic machine 602 includes one or more physical devices configured to execute instructions. For example, the logic machine may be configured to execute instructions that are part of one or more applications, services, programs, routines, libraries, objects, components, data structures, or other logical constructs. Such instructions may be implemented to perform a task, implement a data type, transform the state of one or more components, achieve a technical effect, or otherwise arrive at a desired result.

[0054] The logic machine may include one or more processors configured to execute software instructions. Additionally or alternatively, the logic machine may include one or more hardware or firmware logic machines configured to execute hardware or firmware instructions. Processors of the logic machine may be single-core or multi-core, and the instructions executed thereon may be configured for sequential, parallel, and/or distributed processing. Individual components of the logic machine optionally may be distributed among two or more separate devices, which may be remotely located and/or configured for coordinated processing. Aspects of the logic machine may be virtualized and executed by remotely accessible, networked computing devices configured in a cloud-computing configuration.

[0055] Storage machine 604 includes one or more physical devices configured to hold instructions executable by the logic machine to implement the methods and processes described herein. When such methods and processes are implemented, the state of storage machine 604 may be transformed—e.g., to hold different data.